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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Rutan, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably the bill to provide for the payment of the advertising of the new Constitution.

Mr. McClure—An act authorizing chattel mortgages.

Mr. Bechtel, of Schuylkill—An act for the better protection of wages of mechanics, miners and laborers.

Mr. McClure's election bill being before the Senate, the second reading of the amendments of the first section was negatived by a party vote—8 to 16.

Mr. White offered, as a substitute for the whole bill, the election law of 1869, with amendments to conform to the new Constitution. Ordered printed for the session at half-past seven this evening.

The Senate was in session until eleven o'clock, considering Mr. White's substitute for Mr. McClure's Election law. Amendments were offered to apply to nearly every section by Messrs. McClure, Playford, Ermentrout, Dill, Chalfant, Humphreys, White and Rutan. At last a party feeling would crop out and Senators indulge in a great deal of political buncombe. Much of the inside working of both political parties at elections was exposed. The general feeling exhibited, however, when down to the solid work, was to enact a law that will prevent any fraud or irregularities by either party.

The Standing Committees.

Speaker Strang announced the following list of committees for the session:

Constitutional Reform—Sub-Committee No. 1—Messrs. Fitch, Cutler, Ermentrout.

Sub-Committee No. 2—Messrs. White, Anderson (Allegheny), Playford.

Sub-Committee No. 3—Messrs. Weakley, Rutan, Bechtel, Municipal Affairs—Messrs. McClure, Graham, Anderson (Crawford), Alexander.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Albright, Maclay, Heilman, Humphreys, Hemphill.

Public Printing—Messrs. Chalfant, Humphreys, Cooper, Lamon (Philadelphia), Ermentrout.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Alexander, Humphreys, Davis, Playford, Rowland.

Railroads—Messrs. Ashe, Wallace, Anderson (Crawford), Lemon (Blair), Lamon (Philadelphia), Dill, Collins.

Banks—Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), McKinley, Anderson (Crawford), Rowland, Graham.

Education—Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), Warfel, Rutan, Collins, Chalfant.

Accounts—Messrs. Lemon (Blair), Anderson (Crawford), Weakley, McSherry, Rowland.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Lamon (Philadelphia), Maclay, Heilman, Graham, McSherry.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Cooper, Graham, Lemon (Blair), Ermentrout, Rowland.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Wallace, Lemon (Blair), Dill.

New Constitution and County Seats—Messrs. McKinley, Davis, McClure, Collins, Bechtel.

Corporations—Messrs. Humphreys, Cooper, McKinley, Bechtel, Yerkes.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Weakley, Rutan, Bechtel.

Municipal Affairs—Messrs. McClure, Graham, Anderson (Crawford), Alexander.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Albright, Maclay, Heilman, Humphreys, Hemphill.

Public Printing—Messrs. Chalfant, Humphreys, Cooper, Lamon (Philadelphia), Ermentrout.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Alexander, Humphreys, Davis, Playford, Rowland.

Railroads—Messrs. Ashe, Wallace, Anderson (Crawford), Lemon (Blair), Lamon (Philadelphia), Dill, Collins.

Enrollment and Revision—Messrs. Fitch, Graham, Cutler, McClure, Dill.

Agriculture—Messrs. Maclay, Heilman, Yeakle, McSherry, Wareham.

Military Officers—Messrs. White, Heilman, McKinley, Playford, Yerkes.

Library—Messrs. White, Warfel, Albright.

HOUSE.

Mr. Brockway's advertising bill came up on the first reading, Mr. Allison, of Washington, in the chair.

Mr. Newmyer offered to amend by striking out the words "two political parties." Not agreed to: Messrs. Newmyer, Hayes and Young voting aye, and Messrs. Gerwig and Christy voting nay. Mr. Christy did not want all the advertising given to the *Legal Journal*, or some paper which the people would not see. If the Constitution meant anything, it contemplated the greatest possible publicity to the proceed acts of the Legislature. The bill passed the first reading without material change.

Mr. Young offered a resolution to adjourn from Saturday till Wednesday next. The Philadelphia delegation supported this, that they might attend their nominating conventions.

Speaker McCormick has agreed upon the following as the standing House Committees:

House Standing Committees.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Woodin, Mylin, Reyburn, Newmyer, Allen (Warren), Butterfield, McCullough (Philadelphia), Christy, McCreary, Wolfe, Burnside, Bates, Myers, Bigler, Hayes, Reynolds, Heiges, Reynolds, Stranahan, Little and Dimmick.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Mylin, Bates, Henry, Reyburn, Bates, Henry, Thompson (Fayette), Young, Kaufman, Jones (Susquehanna), Vogdes, Wainwright, Salter, Hoffman, Josephs, Orvis, Brockway, Dimmick, Potter, Falley, Williams.

Appropriations—Messrs. Ross, Webb, Mylin, Mitchell, Ramsey, Jones (Potter), Fortenbaugh, Wainwright, Wood, Gerwig, Ash, Bates, Porter, Oliver, Lasley, Crawford, Eagan, Jamison, Kistler, Kunmell, Herrick.

Judiciary, Local—Messrs. Reyburn, Newmyer, Allison, Wilcox, Jones (Susquehanna), Myers, Christy, Mitchell, Gillespie, Allen, Campbell, Myer, Heiges, Kistler, Brockway, Reynolds, Trogler, Hafner.

Constitutional Reform—No. 1—Messrs. Newmyer, Butterfield, Allen (Warren), Orvis, Dimmick.

No. 2—Messrs. Mitchell, Jones (Susquehanna), Brockway, Stranahan.

No. 3—Messrs. Mylin, Jones (Potter), Vogdes, Lit-tle, Heiges.

No. 4—Messrs. Wolf, Cross, Kaufman, Reyburn, Lasley.

No. 5—Messrs. Ramsey, Myer, Allen (Dauphin), Cressler, Talley.

Committee on Revision—Messrs. Newmyer, Mitchell, Mylin, Wolf, Ramsey, Orvis, Brockway.

Corporations—Messrs. Young, Cross, Frost, Jones (Susquehanna), Kaufman, Morgan (Lawrence), McMillen, Roney, Wood, Dimmick, Orvis, Kunmell, Reynolds, Wilcox.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Jones (Susquehanna), Baker, Fortenbaugh, Thompson (Armstrong), Shebley, Campbell, DeWitt, McCullough, Pyle.

New Counties—Messrs. Webb, Bates, Reyburn, Newmyer, Jones (Potter), Mylin, Myers, Allen (Warren), McCreary, Newell, Orvis, Jamison, Baird, Petrikin, Bedford.

Accounts and Expenditures—Messrs. Ramsey, McKee, Carey, Burchinell, Shebley, Tschudy, Wilcox, Jones (Pulaski), Forker, Stranahan, Hetrick, Hegeman, Foster, Loucks, Piper.

Elections—Messrs. Vogdes, Salter, Jones (Susquehanna), Worrall, Morgan, Lawrence, O'Brien, Allison, Hayes, Campbell, Crawford, Toner, Rutter, Snyder, Williams, Lamon.

Municipal Corporation—Messrs. McCullough (Philadelphia), Ash, Porter, Hays, Wainwright, Roney, Gillespie, Tschudy, Worrell, Newell, Vogdes, Bailey, Smith (Philadelphia), O'Neil, O'Brien, Josepha, Crawford, Eagan, Leidley (Berks).

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Wainwright, Gerwig, O'Brien, Jones (Philadelphia), Newell, Tschudy, Crawford, Ryon, Wolf.

Railroads—Messrs. Smith (Philadelphia), Ash, Allen (Dauphin), Kaufman, Porter, Morgan (Lawrence), McCreary, Newell, Lyons, Tschudy, Wolf, Butterfield, Gillespie, Josepha, DeWitt, Dimmick, Pek ikin, Pyle, Bailey, Leidley.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Jones (Potter), Cross, Webb, Morgan (Schuylkill), McCune, Jones (Susquehanna), Morgan (Lawrence), Thompson (Armstrong), Wood, Waddell, Schuman, Oliver, Bailey, McMillen, Dry, Loucks, Petrikin, Baird, Toner, Cressler, Foster.

Printing—Messrs. Young, Salter, Hays, Campbell, Shiney, Brockway, Hafner, Talley.

Municipal Affairs—Messrs. Bates, Schuman, Burchinell, Gillespie, Kaufman, Shebley, Wilcox, Wilcox, Henry, Christy, Campbell, DeWitt, Loucks, Piper, Crogan.

Banks—Messrs. Henry, Wolfe, Bailey, Wood, Morgan (Schuylkill), Young, McMillen, Wilcox, Wainwright, Smith (Philadelphia), Dry, Toner, Steckel, Rutter, Bedford.

Agriculture—Messrs. McMillen, Ramey, Shebley, Jones (Susquehanna), Morgan (Lawrence), McCune, McKee, Oliver, Burchinell, Young, Ammerman, Hegeman, Hildebrand, Stechel, Yerks.

Corporations—Messrs. Porter, Newell, Ash, Burchinell, Jones (Philadelphia), McCullough (Philadelphia), Worrell, O'Neil, Hays, Smith (Philadelphia), O'Brien, Tschudy, Thompson (Armstrong), Josephs, Crawford, Eagan, Leidley, Bedford, McCullough (Berks), Cressler.

Mines and Manufactures—Messrs. Waddell, Schuman, McCune, McKee, Wilcox, Hays, Morgan (Schuylkill), Thompson (Armstrong), Wilcox, Thompson (Fayette), Ammerman, Hildebrand, Stranahan, McCullough (Berks).

Iron and Coal—Messrs. Kaufman, Young, Thompson (Fayette), Salter, Morgan (Susquehanna), McKee, Carey, Bonser, Ammerman, Thompson (Armstrong), Eagan, Smith (Berks), Piper, Snyder, Williams.

Bureau of Statistics—Messrs. McCreary, Allison, Bailey, Carey, Morgan (Lawrence), Morgan (Schuylkill), McCune, Ramsey, Josephs (Philadelphia), Baird, Pyle, Kennedy, Smith (Berks), Steckel.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 16, 1874.

SENATE.

The morning session was spent in routine work.

At the afternoon session Mr. McClure's Election bill, and amendments having been presented, was called on its final passage.

Mr. McClure said he would vote for it under protest.

Mr. White replied in favor of the bill.

Mr. Playford broke the ice on the Democratic side, and said without consultation he would vote for the bill as the best thing he could get.

The bill was lost by a vote of yeas 14, nays 18.

Mr. McClure then moved to reconsider, which prevailed.

HOUSE.

After clearing the table of sundry messages, Mr. Brockway called his bill. Several small amendments were again made to it, and then passed for a second time, and at twelve o'clock the House was ready to adjourn.

The Speaker suggested the call of counties, if members desired to present bills, and the alphabetical call, but five counties responded, viz., Allegheny, Blair, Columbia, Lawrence and Schuylkill. Not a bill was presented from any other counties. The Philadelphia delegation had nine the principal ones presented were by Mr. McCreary, to provide for the geological survey, and Mr. Newmyer to establish a separate Orphan's Courts; also, joint resolution to appoint three Commissioners to investigate the ventilation in bituminous coal regions and report to the next Legislature.

Mr. McCune, of Blair—To amend and consolidate the game laws.

Mr. Brockway—An act regulating the fees of Coroners and County Commissioners; an act relating to evidence in prosecutions for libel and slander.

Mr. Wilcox, Erie—Requiring Road Commissioners in every county and district to publish annually a statement of money expenditures.

Several bills were presented relative to private corporations, but Speaker McCormick ruled them out of order.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 16, 1874.

The Senate adjourned to-day over to Tuesday night, and the House will adjourn to-morrow until Wednesday. There is no business ready for either to enter upon.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. White, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution, agreed to *unanimously* by that committee, to the effect that the law of 1839, regulating the manner of drawing committees to hear and determine contested election cases in the Senate, was inconsistent with the provisions of the new Constitution and was, therefore, not now in force, and that there is consequently no existing law for hearing such cases beyond the provisions in the Constitution which declares that "Each House shall be the judge of the election and qualifications of its members."

This resolution was adopted without dissent, and must be taken, therefore, as the authoritative expression of the opinion of the Senate that there is at present no legal mode of disposing of contested election cases. It is reported, I know not with how much truth, that in consequence of this decision, both the petitions already presented, with the seals of Lamon and Dill, will be withdrawn, much to the satisfaction, I should suppose, of both those gentlemen.

The amendments made to Mr. White's election bill on Thursday night, were not printed until two o'clock P. M., on Friday, and the Senate had to hold an afternoon session to consider it on third reading. It was read through at length a third time, and no attempt was made to amend it, although several gentlemen were prepared with sundry suggestions looking to that end. But, as any amendments made to-day would have to be printed before a final vote could be taken on the bill, and as the adoption of them would necessarily throw the bill over another day, and either compel a session on Saturday, or postpone final action until next week, it was thought best to let the bill go through as it stood, and depend on the House for incorporating the amendments.

The bill, therefore, passed third reading, unquestioned; and now came the tug of war. The new Constitution requires that every bill shall receive the votes of a majority of all the members elect to each House, on its final passage, and hence this bill must receive 17 votes or fail. If then, the final vote were made a party one, it could not receive the needed number; for five of the Republican Senators, not dreaming of such a contingency happening, and falling readily into the old habit in such matters, had retired with five Democrats, leaving them but 15 votes.

Mr. McClure was not slow to avail himself of the opportunity thus offered. He denounced the bill as having been framed to suit a Republican majority, and although in many respects a fair bill, it yet came short of his ideal, and he should vote against it.

This sounding of the party bugle, on a bill framed to meet the views of all parties and incorporating in its provisions many of the suggestions made by Mr. McClure, Mr. Playford and other gentlemen on the Democratic side, aroused the sleeping lions on the Republican side, Fitch, White, Rutan and Davis.

All made eloquent and convincing speeches to show that, while Republicans themselves had consulted together about the proper shape of the bill, it was in no sense a party measure. It did not and could not subserve partisan ends, and was drawn with the sole object of securing fair elections. To attain that purpose, the country Senators had yielded to the clamors of Mr. McClure to insert amendments which, to meet the exigencies of Philadelphia which they were sure, would not please the people of the State; but they had yielded them solely to shut off a possibility of fraud in that city, and their reward for it was to be denounced by the Senator from Philadelphia, who was sore because his own bill had been overslaughed and his own pet scheme for obstruction defeated.

These speeches placed the Senator from Philadelphia in a very ugly place; but he was unyielding, and the party cry having gone out the Democratic Senators rallied around him to defeat a bill fair and impartial in its details and remarkable for its stringent provisions against fraud.

Mr. Playford, of Fayette, with more sound judgment than any other member on the Democratic side of the chamber seemed to possess, announced that while the bill was not perfect in his opinion, it seemed to him eminently fair, and he thought it would be generally satisfactory. It was not a partisan measure, and, as a Democrat, he would vote for it. This was the common sense view of the subject, and other Democratic Senators could not resist the temptation to be obstructive, and they accordingly rallied around the irate McClure rather than around the cooler and more sensible Playford.

The question being on the final passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were taken as required by the Constitution, and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), Anderson (Crawford), Cooper, Dill, Ermentrout, Fitch, Graham, Hellman, Humphreys, Lamon, Lemon (Blair), McKinley, Playford, Rutan, Weakley, Warfel, White, and Strang, Speaker—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Bechtel, Chalfant, Collins, Ermentrout, McClure, Rowland, Waream and Yerkes—8.

This passed the bill: but before the yeas and nays could be read or announced, Waream withdrew his vote because he was paired with Mr. Mackey; whereupon Mr. Graham said if this was to be treated as a political question (which he did not think it was), he was paired with Mr. Wallace, and he must withdraw his vote. Mr. Warfel also withdrew his vote, as being paired with Mr. Christy. Mr. Alexander was paired with Mr. McSherry, and Mr. Yeakel with Mr. Dill.

This left but sixteen votes for the bill, which was fatal to it; and in order to get it again before the Senate, Mr. White and Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, changed their votes to "No," in order to move a reconsideration. This left the vote fourteen to nine, and it was so declared; but before either of the other gentlemen could get in the motion, Mr. McClure moved a reconsideration, which was carried, and the bill consequently goes over until Tuesday night.

This result has shown that pairs can no longer be indulged in between the sides, and it has accordingly been arranged by the Republican Senators that hereafter not more than two pairs shall be allowed at any one time, and then only when the Senate is otherwise full.

The folly of making this partisan stand upon this bill is supreme. Nothing but delay is gained by it, and that is of no use to any one. The absence of Republican Senators at this particular time was purely accidental. The contingency was not foreseen, or it would have been guarded against. Tuesday night the next Republican Senators will be present in force; and will pass the bill: and all that the Democrats will have attained to will be the consciousness that they have placed themselves on record against a fair and impartial election law, and obstructed its passage for a few days.

It is somewhat consoling to reflect, in view of such egregious foolishness, that the Democrats were without a recognized leader, and seemed, for the moment, to have lost their heads. If Mr. Wallace had been present, he would have been too shrewd, we think, to be caught in such a trap. He knows the disadvantage of the record that has been made in his absence: and that if his party intends to go into the field upon the issue that it is the friend of pure elections, the fewer such votes as were cast to-day the better for its chances with the people.

SPECIAL.

The Election Law.

We give below the full and correct text of the new Election law of the State, as amended by the Senate and passed on third reading. It will probably pass finally in the Senate on Tuesday, and is not likely to be much amended in the House:

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors who are required to perform any duties incident to the holding of elections and the registration of voters in the several districts of the city of this Commonwealth, on the first Monday of June of each year, to take up the transcript of the next preceding assessment and carefully revise the same in city or County Commissioners, and proceed to the revision of the same by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known to him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is assessor, and the cause of such death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and to add to the same the name of any qualified voter residing therein whose name is not on his list, and if so, to add the same thereto; and in case a new house shall be added to the list, a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person, and the assessor shall in all cases make it his inquiry upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter; upon the completion of this work it shall be the duty of the assessor aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the names of the qualified voters whose name or age claiming to be qualified voters in the election district of which he is the assessor, and oppose the same to said list, and state whether said citizen is or is not a householder, and if he is, the number of the house, alley or towns where the same is situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts, also the occupation of the person; and where he is not a householder, the name of the person with whom boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and where employed; each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in case where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intention to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D;" where the claim to vote by the right of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "minor" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the assessment required by this act, to make a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the County Commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicates of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. That the being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the County Commissioners, who shall cause to be printed copies of said lists, for the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable, to be placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of or on the house where the election of the respective districts is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V.," and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a roomkeeper, if a boarder with whom he boards, and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all cases the letters opposite the name, "N." or "D.," as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention; in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more districts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election district in which each elector resides and shall make a separate return for each to the County Commissioners; in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act, and the County Commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the names of the voters in each precinct separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed in the same manner as the original lists of each of said districts.

SEC. 3. That after the assessments have been completed, on the sixty-first day before the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year, the assessor shall, on the following day, make a return to the County Commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the number of the election district in which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intention to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D;" where the claim to vote by the right of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "minor" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the assessment required by this act, to make a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the County Commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicates of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874.

THE new Chief Justice (that is to be) is a good illustration of the virtue of patience and of the placid serenity of those who are not in a hurry to be great. "They also serve who only stand and WAITE."

THE Kentucky Democratic Senate has refused, by a party vote, to allow the United States flag to be hoisted over the Capitol while that body is in session. If the flag could have been consulted, it would have indignantly declined to float over such a lot of traitors.

THE probabilities are that there will be plenty of money offering us from England, this year. The stock and loan statistics of that country for the year just closed, show that during that period there was paid to us by English capitalists the sum of £15,490,456 for new loans, most of them to companies which had little or no standing in our own money centres. In this calculation, moreover, no account is taken of United States bonds, nor the old bonds or stocks of well-known corporations, railroad or otherwise. Hence it is not unreasonable to expect that during the current year Great Britain will invest quite largely in our first-class securities, when they can be obtained.

THE representative press, we are glad to note, is generally taking ground against the cramming of school children's heads with special studies. This is an evil of greater gravity than is popularly supposed. These studies are forced into the minds of pupils at an age when the reasoning powers are undeveloped, and the memory in its highest state of receptivity. Obviously, that is the age when elementary facts should be laid in store, and when the art of using facts should begin to be taught in that careful and guarded way which takes care not to anticipate development. We have societies which do a good work in preventing cruelty to animals, but ought there not to be some power which can prevent a child's brain being used and taxed until nature revolts?

PREPARATIONS are already noticeable for the spring trade, and prospects seemingly look very favorable for a large business. The prevailing ease in the money market, also, will further facilitate the general resumption of industrial and business activity, and improve the increasingly favorable outlook. Besides this, business men generally have had a good lesson in the results of the many recent distributing financial elements, and will not hereafter be so easily led into adventurous speculations which almost invariably result unprofitably, and in the end prove to be nothing but schemes devised to delude the honest dealer. The careful merchant who avoids all hazardous investments, and is satisfied with the profits of his legitimate business, is invariably the most successful in the long run.

"THE claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for use of their property at Nashville, Tennessee, amounts to nearly four hundred thousand dollars."—*Washington Chronicle.*

And every dollar of the claim ought to be rejected. The property in question was controlled by as virulent a set of rebels as ever breathed hatred against the Union, down to the time when the Federal armies took possession of the city. It was a hot-bed for the printed propagation of treasonable doctrines and principles, and the "claim" has no more foundation for equity than would underlie a demand from Mr. Davis to be reimbursed by the general government for turning his house in Richmond into a freedman's school. The claim is the very apotheosis of brazen effrontery, and Congress should squelch it without hesitation.

THE New York *Bulletin* publishes an elaborate review of the petroleum interest at home and abroad, from which it deduces the following general conclusions: A steady increase in consumption in Europe; the probability of a diminished supply here, leading to a material enhancement in prices; that petroleum has of late years had about as many ups and downs as any wildcat railway stocks; that the price of gas in Europe must, temporarily at least, increase the use of kerosene; that although petroleum is now at its lowest price, yet the relation between supply and demand is for the first time in a long period becoming balanced, and that, although oil has been found in various parts of Europe and Asia, and is, as in the case of the Wallachian supply, beginning to be shipped to the different markets, it cannot cause any serious amount of depression in stocks, or affect the market here, especially at present low prices.

THE owners and workmen of the various rolling mills of Chicago have very sensibly come to an agreement, having for its object the prevention of future trouble in the matter of strikes. The workmen sign a written promise to faithfully perform the duties assigned him by the Superintendent, and, in the event of any dissatisfaction on his part, to make proper appeal in person to that officer for the correction of his grievance, which, if not settled to his satisfaction, leaves him at liberty to withdraw from the employ of the company, at the expiration of two week's notice, when he shall receive the amount due him for services, and a letter of discharge from the Superintendent. In case of leaving before that period, he agrees to forfeit the money that may be due him, and also his letter of discharge. The companies, on their part, pledge themselves to protect and advance the interests of their employees in every way consistent and practicable. This is the right spirit. The true interests of employer and employed are identical, and we shall be greatly mistaken if solid, practical good does not come of the movement.

AS now nominated, New Mexico is knocking at the family door for admission into the Union of States. Comparatively little seems to be known of this Territory, its resources and people, by the average reader. Its geographical position, distance from the settled portions of the older States, and inconvenient and uncomfortable modes of public travel, render it almost inaccessible to the modern traveler, and its world is nearly a sealed book to the people beyond its limits. She has an area of about four hundred thousand square miles, and claims a population of 112,000. She maintains, also, that her ability for self-support is well established, upon the ground that, while all the other Territories have, at some time during their territorial existence, appealed to charity for bread to feed their famishing inhabitants, or for relief from pestilence and fire, New Mexico, besides having an abundance for her own people, has always had a surplus more than sufficient to supply the army stationed in New Mexico and Arizona with breadstuffs and forage. The people are affirmed to be lawabiding, industrious, thrifty and frugal, hospitable and generous, conservative in financial affairs; slow to contract debts, and willing to make sacrifices to pay them. It is further urged that since the adoption of the Federal Constitution fifteen new States have been admitted, each having a population of less than 85,000, and one of the number with less than 35,000, while the average of the whole fifteen was about 62,000. Hence, she considers, there is no principle of right or justice upon which she can be longer refused admission into the Union.

SHALL WE ADOPT THEM?

Little Delaware, rather the people of little Delaware, lie under so heavy a burden of disapprobation and reproach on account of their retention of the pillory and the whipping-post that some courage is displayed by the outsider who says a word in commendation or even in defense of their conservatism. About once in three months on the average, a paragraph goes the round of the press, in which the steadfast little Commonwealth is held up to the scorn of her sister States because she has punished in her own way one or more transgressors of the law. The mode is described with the details best adapted to excite disgust, and able editors all over the country take advantage of the occasion to denounce the essential barbarism of people who fix their respect for the laws forget the respect due to human nature. Good-natured citizens of the progressive States read the invective, or the homily, as it happens to be one or the othea, and congratulate themselves on their own more refined methods of settling accounts with thieves and burglars. They are also apt, we believe, greatly to wonder that the Delawarians have not before now become ashamed of themselves and of their ancient ways; that, with the light of the nineteenth century streaming in upon them from all quarters, they have not long ago put out of sight such odious relics of the benighted past.

The fact that the people thus reviled or pitied seem for the most part quite unconscious of deserving either reproach or pity, may be a fact worthy of consideration. Is it not possible that the methods of punishment referred to, which seem to us so odious and antiquated, rest after all on solid grounds of antiquated, rest after all on solid grounds of wisdom and utility? May not mere sentimentalism rather than reason and experience be the source of the disgust and disapproval with which we look upon the pillory and whipping-post? It is indubitably true that a sort of sentimentalism, neither indigenous to the country nor the outgrowth of either English or Anglo-American character, played no insignificant part in molding the opinions of the earlier generations of the Republic. It came from *France*. Democrats adopted it eagerly, because it seemed to ground and sanction the most brilliant hopes they could conceive of the destinies of the free institutions here founded. A part of the theory alluded to was that man, the natural man even in his lowest estate, was a being of almost divine attributes and dignity, who fell into error and sin and crime, not so much through depraved inclinations as through unpropitious conditions, mainly the results of false views and bad government in the past. Hence, among many other consequences once surprising but now no longer so, the fancy that in a creature of so high a nature as man, certain sublime rights inhered which could not be forfeited though any personal degradation or any offenses against society, and hence the obligation of society, even in its measures of self-defense, to respect and to abstain from outraging human dignity by certain familiar modes of punishment open to no other objection.

While we may admit that the sentiment is fine, even superfine, the great, overwhelming objection to its practical application in penology is that it affords no sure or satisfactory or consistent guidance in the distribution and assignment of pains and penalties. Sensibility is from its nature wayward, capricious, blind, and headlong; looking merely at the surface of things, grasping at fictions instead realities, weeping over a dead donkey while leaving a human mother to starve, and falling into all sorts of practical absurdities. While once protesting vehemently, in England, against the punishment of the pillory, it had nothing to say against imprisoning a poor debtor, and thus depriving his family of their chief and only provider of bread, and a similar unreasoning spirit is often exhibited in criticisms of the more offensive of the ancient "institutions" of Delaware.

Whipping is denounced as a degrading punishment, and as, therefore, to be abrogated. But the line of CORNELLE, quoted by CHARLOTTE CORDAY at the guillotine, is always true, "The crime, not the scaffold, renders infamous." The thief, the robber, the burglar, has by his own act incurred a degradation which is merely expressed or signalized, not increased, by the punishment inflicted, whether by flogging or imprisonment. If it is urged that the criminal classes, competent judges in the premises, regard whipping as the more degrading punishment, the fact may well be taken into consideration at the present time as suggesting a possible remedy for an evil which is admitted to be growing. It may be, indeed, not a few wise men among us have for some time thought that perhaps the interests of society imperatively call for a revision of our *penal code*, with reference to changes rendered necessary by deterioration of manners. Omitting mention of the facility with which imprisonment is now wholly evaded by the perpetrators of certain crimes, it is a fact familiar to all that imprisonment, in many cases, is so brief, or so much mitigated, at least in some places, through the kindness of friends, or the indulgence of officials, as to have lost most of its deterrent, as well as most of its punitive influence. Flogging presents itself as an obvious and effective substitute for incarceration. The method is summary, and might easily be made sure, in spite of the culprit's troops of friends and the sympathetic bowels of the ministers of the law. True, it might be difficult, perhaps impossible, to get the blows well laid on, tenderness for a consideration, or in memory of good fellowship would possibly assert its rights in despite of vigilance. But the cases we have chiefly in mind, the mere show of a flogging, the mere fact that the genteel embezzler or cheat had been duly stripped and tied up for the operation might, and probably would exert a most benign and blessed influence upon both the culprit and his cronies. By fixing in their minds a lively association between the scourge and "illicit appropriation," it would give them a keen perception of the difference between *meum* and *tuum*. For a while at least, the mere novelty of the peril to which thievery in all its grades exposed the members of the profession would have a good effect.

Upon these considerations the effect of the new punishment would be equally good, that is, upon those reckless prowlers who glory in their own audacity, and who in planning schemes of depredation are quite as much influenced by the admiration of their comrades as by the hope of plunder. If instead of imprisonment with its strong hope of escape, these audacious rascals had sound and repeated floggings to look for as the consequence of being caught, the character of their profession would be not a little changed in their eyes. Its glory would become lusterless. One cannot believe that those who have seen a ruffian whipped in Delaware find the affair a subject of agreeable and exhilirating conversation [illegible] in their hours of relaxation.

Though we have mentioned few of the points that might be urged in favor of adopting the Delaware institution, we have certainly said enough to show that the subject is worthy of consideration.

THE ELECTION LAW.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* regrets that the State Senate did not incorporate into the election bill some more stringent provisions against fraud at elections. It claims that Philadelphia is surrounded by a band of corrupt place that exists by stringency must be practiced there to keep down the abounding rascality of its citizens. Now, in the first place, we do not believe that Philadelphia is half as wicked and corrupt as she is represented; and in the second place, as the Election law applies equally to the whole State, we are not inclined to brand the whole State with the evil reputation the *Inquirer* gives to Philadelphia, which would have to be done if provisions were incorporated in the law for the special latitude of that city. The new Constitution requires that all laws regulating registration and elections shall be *uniform*; and what is good enough and effective enough to prevent fraud in the rest of the State, ought to be good enough and effective enough in Philadelphia.

The bill which passed the Senate has, practically, been in operation in the State outside of Philadelphia since 1869, and has secured fair elections. It is now proposed to extend it to Philadelphia; and if laws that work well elsewhere fail in that city, there will be no alternative but to put it in the Penitentiary or assess it to the Insane Hospital for repairs. We prefer to give it a fair trial with a fair law, before concluding that it is not amenable to the laws that have sufficed to restrain the evil-minded in the rest of the State.

The provision over the omission of which the *Inquirer* is so lugubrious, was one to provide that the registration of voters should be made by two canvassers, one of each party, to be appointed by the courts. The objection to this is, that it would make the subject of registration into the hands of the courts, and that an ill-natured canvasser could, if he chose, prevent the registration of any one in his district.

Besides that, it must be remembered that registration, under the new Constitution, is not conclusive of the right to vote, and that consequently it matters but little whether a man's name is on the registry or not, if he can prove his right to vote. Any one on the registry can be challenged, and any one not on the registry can vote on making proof of his right to do so. The registry, therefore, under the new law, is not of the importance that a registry was under the law with-drawn prevailing specially in Philadelphia, under which no one could vote if his name was omitted from the registry. That law no longer exists; and there is no need for any such thing as a difficult or contested canvass of voters. A man's right to vote in this State, henceforth, depends exclusively upon his possession of the constitutional qualifications and his ability to make proof of them. If he possesses these and can establish his possession of them, no one can deprive him of his franchise, and if he does not possess them, no mere registry can give them to him.

All this outcry, then, about the necessity for such a canvass of voters as could be made only by two men of different politics, is based upon the idea that the *old* law is still in force in Philadelphia, and that the appearance of a man's name on the canvasser's list gives him the right to vote, while his exclusion therefrom deprives him of his right. No such law is now in existence, and the evil consequences of the old law are not to be provided against.

The principle that a voter's name must be on the registry to entitle him to vote, never prevailed in this State, outside of Philadelphia. In the State at large the Election law has always made provision for getting in the votes of those qualified voters who were not on the registry, and the State practice has, therefore, in this respect, been in accord with the provision now incorporated in the new Constitution that exclusion from the registry shall not work a forfeiture of the right to vote. The Election law of 1869 was and is fully in harmony with this provision; and in extending that law to Philadelphia, the constitutional requirements have been fully complied with. Philadelphia could not have expected less than this; and there is no constitutional warrant for exacting more.

The State contains 500,000 voters outside of Philadelphia, to 120,000 within that city. It is meet, therefore, that the Election law of the State should be made for the many rather than the few; and as the Constitution requires it to be uniform in its provisions and operations, the city of Philadelphia has no right to ask to burden the rest of the State with provisions which a vivid imagination has conjured up as necessary for that special locality. Human nature is presumed to be the same there as elsewhere; and what is good enough for Pennsylvania at large must be regarded as sufficiently good for Philadelphia, until experience shall show it to be otherwise.

THE apparently insoluble "servant girl question" is again vexing the land. We suspect that the remedy for the evils of which American housewives complain so bitterly, is largely in their own hands. When they give up false and foolish pride, and come to believe that all labor is honorable, they will probably find little difficulty in securing honest, honorable, and self-respecting laborers. The subject has a significance wholly outside of the mere inconvenience to which women are subject from the independence and impertinence of servants. It means, in fact, that the women of society have passed the boundary where dependence upon others could safely be made. Nowhere does nature allow a life of mere indolence and ease. Muscles are not made for idleness, and if there be any one law stamped more plainly upon the surface of life than another, it is the law that work must be done by every human being. Out of the insult that has been offered to this law the domestic trouble chiefly grows, and in the return to its obligations, and only by this course, can women, social women, our wives and daughters and their offspring, become morally independent in their own households, the principle being embodied in the statement that vital force is greater than any other. We do not advocate resort to kitchen drudgery, but we do assert that the domestic and other social difficulties which encompass women are only to be met by her acceptance of her share of the law that requires labor of all humanity. Household service will remain under a ban, so far as American girls are concerned, just as long as housekeepers themselves look upon it as disgraceful, and show the reality of this opinion by bringing up their own daughters in almost total ignorance of the duties which were the pleasure and pride of their grandmothers.

Posting the Books

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

During the nine government fiscal years from 1864 to 1872, both inclusive, the imports of specie into the United States amounted to $151,125,387; exports of domestic specie and bullion, $650,458,508; exports of foreign specie and bullion, $76,891,276; total exports, $707,349,874; total loss of specie and bullion, $556,224,487, or $200,224,000 more than enough to redeem all the greenbacks authorized by law to be issued exclusive of the reserve), and $156,224,000 more than enough to redeem the entire volume, reserve included; so that if we had retained that specie and bullion instead of exporting it, the surplus referred to would have sufficed for the ordinary redemption of the bank. Now, whether the balance of trade theory be, as the free-traders allege, a protectionist delusion or a reality, on one point there can be no doubt; we have been steadily depleted of our specie and bullion by the course of trade; and with a domestic treasure product sufficient to make the country the richest in the world, if we could keep it, we cannot manage to retain enough to give a specie basis to our currency and finance.

Taking the merchandise account, we find that during the nine years before spoken of the imports were $8,743,488,017; the exports of domestic merchandise reduced to gold value, $6,274,397,492; the re-exports of foreign merchandise, $140,274,796; balance of imports, $928,815,732, so that there were $372,591,245 of this imported merchandise that we did not pay for in specie. The balance of this item represents profit on our own exports, but the greater part was paid for in our own securities, and thus added to our immense foreign debt. The rapid increase of the imports of foreign merchandise, the great exports of specie and bullion and the heavy foreign debt are not difficult to account for when we look at the railroad statistics. In 1864 the imports of merchandise were $316,447,283, and the total mileage of railroads 33,908; in 1872 the imports of merchandise were $626,500,077, and the railroad mileage 70,000. There will still remain seventeen vacancies, but there does not seem to be any indication that these are soon to be filled. Now that the church is congratulating itself upon these great accessions in England and the United States, it is a curious thing to the untiated that the Pope should not see fit to stimulate the zeal and reverence for Holy See of British and American Catholics by giving a Cardinal to each country. Archbishop Manning is said to have been expecting a red hat for the past three or four years, and certain American Archbishops have been mentioned as having anticipations in that direction.

The Pope and the German Government.

Bishop Rienkens has issued a pastoral letter, in which he replies to the accusations in the recent Papal Encyclical against the German government. He proves that the Pope's demeanor in this matter is wholly inconsistent with his previous actions. For, says he:

"Innocent III. rejected the English Magna Charta, condemned it, conjured the powers of heaven and earth against it, and launched against it ban and interdict. Nevertheless Magna Charta remained, it made the people of England great, and the example was not lost upon Christendom. Innocent X., by the Bull *Tellus Domus Dei*, in his wrath rejected and declared null and void those stipulations of the Peace of Westphalia which, in his judgment were contrary or injurious to the church. The peace was pronounced to be void of all influence and effect for the past, present and future, and even as late as the year 1789 Pope Pius VI. assured the German Archbishops that the church had never sanctioned it. The present German Bishops are now so much of one mind with the Pope that he regards them as a spectacle for the world, for angels and for men, girt with the armor of Catholic truth; yet these Bishops in their official memorandum of the 20th of September, 1872, derived their supposed rights against and above the laws from that very Peace of Westphalia which they recognize as unmovably and illegally defining the position of the Catholic Church in Germany—that is to say, they accept all the politico-ecclesiastic stipulations which the Popes so strenuously condemned for more than two hundred years.

CHICAGO and St. Louis are having their usual fight over the commercial statistics of the year, as showing the annual progress of the two cities. In this matter Chicago seems to have the advantage. At least she flings the more gigantic figues at St. Louis. Her grain receipts last year amounted to $95,751,000 worth; those of St. Louis $26,583,425. Her transfers in real estate were $80,215,000; those of St. Louis $16,000,000. Her aggregate trade increased, as compared with 1872, $460,000,000 or $500,000,000; that of St. Louis only $6,000,000. It is an old Western saying that one-half of the West "swear by Chicago," the other by St. Louis. Unless St. Louis soon picks up, there will be a compulsory reformation as to profanity in the latter half.

IRON.

The Product of the Lake Superior Mines and Furnaces—The Value of Ore and Iron Produced—Interesting and Valuable Statistics

[From the Marquette Mining Journal, Jan. 17.]

ORE SHIPMENTS FOR 1873.

The following table exibits in gross and net tons the amount of iron ore shipped from the Lake Superior mines during the season of 1873, together with its total value of $7 per ton, gross:

MINES.	Gross tons	Lbs.	Amount.
Jackson	113,892	740	$ 797,946 31
New York	70,882	680	496,170 87
Cleveland	134,482	820	924,576 56
Lake Superior	166,666	400	1,166,664 87
Champion	72,782	1,910	509,477 78
Washington	38,902	1,830	266,102 75
Republic	105,492	2,160	738,170 75
Kloman	21,065	590	147,456 84
Cascade	20,507	760	143,551 37
Bernum	48,076	1,960	336,535 93
Foster	27,572	440	191,6 05 38
Mowland	1,041	1,200	8,582 84
Lake Angeline	43,933	1,360	307,535 25
Pittsburgh & L. Superior	21,493	1,400	150,460 37
Edwards	31,730	350	222,111 69
Spurr	31,933	1,560	224,535 87
Michigamme	28,966	1,320	202,765 84
Michigan (Clarksburgh)	3,212	....	22,484 00
Keystone	10,498	700	74,861 18
McComber	38,069	1,630	274,788 09
Himrod	2,074	350	14,519 21
Winthrop	24,148	310	169,043 61
Shenango	33,546	1,370	234,826 29
Ohio	8,658	910	65,606 85
Robert	1,188	1,370	8,320 39
Carr	1,668	2,140	11,691 59
Bagley	1,676	1,100	11,735 26
Howell Horpock	1,229	1,500	8,676 69
Green Bay	949	1,800	6,648 91
Emma	1,737	1,400	12,164 40
Rolling Mill	11,3 9	740	79 238 31
Sagenaw	37,139	460	259,972 16
Smith	9,338	1,960	65,301 81
Grand Central	6,629	1,150	46,408 59
Cribbens	4,817	1,950	33,693 92
New England	186	410	1,268 28
Allen	510	....	3 570 00
Goodrich	3,258	830	22,808 59
Home	1,090	2,000	7,636 25
Magnetic	78	1,500	550 87
Iron Mountain	119	1,510	783 72
Hungerford	145	440	1,016 37
Total	1,163,057	160	$8,141,398 93

PRODUCTION OF THE FURNACES FOR 1873.

The following table shows the aggregate production of the several furnaces in the district for 1873, together with the value of the iron ($45) at furnace:

FURNACES.	Gross tons.	Value.
Pioneer	7,098	$319,440
Collins	2,000	90,000
Michigan	4,467	201,015
Greenwood	4,416	198,720
Bloomfield	5,100	229,500
Morgan	6,324	284,580
Champion	3,949	177,705
Deer Lake	3,447	155,115
Fayette	10,695	481,320
Bay	6,760	304,200
Munising	2,237	100,665
Grace	7,890	355,050
Beecher	670	31,900
Beecher (muck bar)	428	25,680
Lake Superior Company's peat furnace	500	22,500
Escanaba (shipped to November 19)	2,175	97,875
Menominee	2,400	108,000
Total	71,507	$3,224,235

TOTAL PRODUCT OF THE MINES.

The following table exhibits in gross tons the aggregate product of each mine from 1856 to 1873, inclusive of both:

	gross tons.
Jackson	1,311,117
New York	1,026,263
Cleveland	1,157,343
Lake Superior	1,442,585
Marquette	25,153
Champion	367,649
Washington	1,178,344
Republic	116,477
Kloman	21,065
Cascade	20,507
Barnum	175,053
Foster	101,158
Rowland	9,212
Lake Angeline	339,980
Pittsburgh and Lake Superior	221,625
Edwards	252,807
Spurr	31,933
Michigamme	231,767
Keystone	10,426
McComber	83,129
Himrod	16,674
Winthrop	58,573
Shenango	1,255,955
Ohio	9,288
Robert	1,188
Carr	13,702
Bagley	1,239
Howell Hoppock	8,676
Green Bay	1,582
Emma	7,187
Rolling Mill	18,091
Sagenaw	259,972
Smith	24,773
Grand Central	21,284
Cribbens	4,674
New England	168,990
Allen	19,017
Goodrich	3,258
Home	1,090
Magnetic	78
Iron Mountain	16,706
Hungerford	145
Paraeca	1,596
Negaunee	11,687
Milner	2,064
Franklin	2,907
Michigan	4,439
Harris et al.	718
Excelsior	756
Williams	447
Other small mines	217
Total	6,671,067

TOTAL PRODUCT OF THE FURNACES.

The following table shows the total product of the Lake Superior furnaces from 1858 to 1873, inclusive:

	Gross Tons.
Pioneer	74,695
Northern	16,068
Collins	6,000
Greenwood	31,812
Greenwood	33,788
Morgan	34,415
Bancroft	43,351
Champion	29,518
Fayette	46,181
Munising	12,294
Deer Lake	14,990
Bay	20,726
Grace	7,890
Beecher	6,672
Beecher (muck bar and merchant iron)	1,427
L. S. Co.'s peat furnace	500
Escanaba	2,175
Menominee	2,400
Total	498,857

TRAFFIC OVER THE RAILROADS.

The iron traffic for 1873 was divided between our two railway systems as follows:

IRON ORE.

Over Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad	659,894
Over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad	503,932
Difference in favor of Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad	155,162

PIG IRON.

Over Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad	21,999
Over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad	9,348
Difference in favor of Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad	12,751
Total ore and pig iron over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad	513,180
Total ore and pig iron over Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad	681,893

Total shipments by rail.....1,194,394
With a difference of 168,713 tons in favor of the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad.

The small excess in our shipments above the product of the district is accounted for by our remnant from one or two mines to local furnaces.

AGGREGATE YIELD OF MINES AND FURNACES.

The following is a statement in gross tons of the aggregate yield of the mines and furnaces in this district from 1856 to 1873, inclusive, together with the value of the same:

	Iron Ore.	Pig Iron.	Ore and Pig Iron.	Value.
1856	7,000	....	7,000	$ 28,000
1857	21,000	....	21,000	63,000
1858	31,025	1,620	32,664	249,372
1859	65,579	1,250	66,829	575,525
1860	116,968	5,560	122,568	733,496
1861	45,430	1,970	53,400	419,550
1862	115,731	8,507	124,311	994,977
1863	185,257	9,513	196,870	1,416,935
1864	325,199	23,417	348,998	2,761,315
1865	296,256	12,283	308,539	1,590,439
1866	296,972	15,417	15,409	2,405,999
1867	466,016	20,111	486,127	3,417,359
1868	567,513	38,646	546,059	3,994,413
1869	655,288	18,903	672,941	4,968,425
1870	856,471	49,298	905,769	6,309,170
1871	813,372	51,225	864,604	6,118,595
1872	974,995	55,197	1,015,295	9,185,000
1873	1,163,057	71,507	1,234,564	11,366,633
Total	6,708,470	428,857	7,137,327	$55,743,666

What the Human Heart Does.

From a recent review of the Rev. Dr. Haughton's experiments regarding the muscular force exerted by the human heart, we condense as follows: The heart is composed of innumerable muscular fibers arranged like two balls of twine, each with a cavity in its center, and both completely enveloped in a third ball. These fibers are, however, not continuous, as in the case of twine wound on a ball, but work independently. By calculating the force exerted by these fibers, when either contracted or extended, and expressing the result in "foot-tons"—that is, in the force required to lift a ton to the height of one foot—it appears that the daily work of the left ventricle alone, which lifts at each stroke three ounces of blood through a height of 9,923 feet, is equal to 89,706 foot-tons. Estimating the relative power of the right ventricle to that of the left, in the proportion of 5 to 13, the total daily work of both is equal to 124,208 foot-tons. Although the average weight of the heart is but 9.36 ounces, the work done by it in a given time exceeds that accomplished by all the other muscles exercised in a boat race during the same period. Helmholtz, the German physicist, proved that the heart could raise its own weight 20,280 feet in an hour, while the best locomotive engine could only raise its own weight 2,700 feet in the same time. An active climber, with the full exercise of all the needed muscles, can only accomplish 9,000 feet in nine hours, or one-twentieth the work done by the heart.

Intoxicating Meat.

"Ninon de l'Enclos used to declare that a beefsteak intoxicated her, and perhaps it did; but it would not be fair on that account to charge drunkenness on every woman who cherished a partiality for sirloins and porterhouses."

There is a slight mistake here, it having been her sotup, if believe, which Miss Longclothes found so exhilarating. That, however, is of no importance. But would it not be fair to charge at least an inclination to drunkenness upon a woman who "exhibited a partiality for porter-houses?" On the face of it who could say no? It is only those who know that in New York a certain cut of beef is called a porter-house steak, who would be able to unravel the confusion that follows the taking of the compound adjective and using it absolutely in the plural—"porter-houses mean something to eat. Think of eating porter-houses—of a woman's eating them! Generally this use of adjectives is the result of mere shiftlessness and sloth, except when it is truly poetic. And the exception does not touch the point in question; for the dragging down of poetical expressions into the service of prosaic, every-day needs is less excusable than laziness, and is one of the worst manifestations of vulgarity in speech.—*The Galaxy.*

ABDUCTION AND ARREST.

A Bogus "Professor" Abducts a Young Girl from Youngstown, and is Arrested in Meadville.

The Meadville correspondent of the *Derrick* gives the following account of the arrest of a scoundrel in that city for the abduction of a young girl from her parents in Youngstown:

Upon the arrival of the eastern bound train at Meadville on Friday night last, there stepped gaily forth a showily-dressed young man, equipped with plenty of sample bags, showing him to be of that class commonly termed "drummers." He was accompanied by a handsome young girl of about fifteen or sixteen summers, blooming and innocent-looking, her appearance and manner suggesting that she had lately left "boardin' school. The duo entered the McHenry House, registered as "Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Cincinnati," had a fire lighted in their room, the man ordering wine and cake to be sent up. When these little orders were attended to, "Mr. and Mrs. Howard" repaired to their room. The fire shone brightly, the wine on the center table and the cake accompanying it must have been tempting to their palates, visions of enjoyment, no doubt, were floating before their heated imagination, when a loud knock at the door startled them. A voice, imperative in its tone, demanded entrance for its owner. The girl clung to "Mr. Howard" as he opened the door, and asked the cause of the intrusion, of which he was not long kept in ignorance. A warrant for his arrest was read, charging that he had allured the girl away from her home in Youngstown, Ohio, with criminal intent and purpose, and that he was to be taken to the lock up forthwith and await a hearing before his Worship, the Mayor. He was therefore given five minutes to bid adieu to the rescued one, and get ready to accompany the minion of the law. He was then marched to the lock-up, where, in his cell, with the thermometer ranging below zero, he would probably deplore the mutability of things earthly and the uncertainty of terrestrial pleasure. In the bitterness of his heart, the old adage, "there's many a slip between the cup and the lip," would, no doubt, impress itself upon his mind. The girl's parents, it seems, missed their daughter soon after her abduction, and learned that she had been seen in conversation with a strange man at the railway station, and that this man was a "drummer," en route for Meadville. They telegraphed to the police here a description of the party asking for the rest of the man, with the above result. Thus was a foul scheme "nipped in the bud," probably a terrible fate averted from the young and foolish girl.

The Meadville *Republican* of the 11th states that "Professor" Harry Howard, as he styles himself, is about forty years old, and the girl, Ida Vestal, fifteen.

The *Republican* says further: This morning "Prof." Howard favored us with a call, claimed to have been a printer and was out looking for employment, and he and his lady's name. Moreover he presented us with a copy of the Youngstown *Times* containing the following card:

The officers, teachers and scholars of the M. E. Sunday school take this means to tender to Professor Howard their sincere thanks for the very substantial aid and assistance tendered to them in preparing and rendering their entertainment on the evening of the 31st. And they feel it due to Professor Howard to say that the success of the entertainment is due to the aid rendered by him. Professor Howard is a comparative stranger among us, but we have no hesitation in saying that our community has secured an accession to the citizens of a very worthy and estimable gentleman.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Secretary M. E. Sunday School.

We would suggest that the officials of the M. E. S. S. of Youngstown that they should not receive stray "professors" to assist them. They were certainly taken in, for the "professor" bears the imprint of being an old sport in hard luck, though his words and actions and his voice a sanctimonious one, that might easily lift itself in stentorian prayer.

Ida Vestal, so says the "Professor," is also a compositor, and has been working in the office of the above paper. She is a blonde, not at all handsome, her face indicating that hers is no "vestal livery." Poor girl! she is not the victim of this double scoundrel, she is of some one else, and should be looked upon more in pity than in scorn. Her father is dead, her mother again married. Ida has been ill troubled. (Her mother again married. Ida has been ill troubled. (Her mother again married. Ida has been lost her place in the *Times* office, and the "Professor" was going to get her a "sit" either here or in Corry. This is the story thus far.

OHIO FINANCES.

Report of the State Auditor—Debt of the State—Taxable Valuations of Property—Local Taxation—A Better System Needed.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

The report of the last fiscal year of State Auditor Williams is a well arranged, comprehensive and important document. Its exhibit of the public debt and general finances of the State, of which a synopsis was embraced in the message of Governor Noyes, is clearly and succinctly made. Among its leading facts are these:

Total funded debt, $8,211,062 10. Reduction of the debt the past year, $372,484 27. Receipts from all sources during the year, including balances, $4,644,731 08. Total expenditures the same period, $6,684,731 08. Total taxes on the grand duplicate for local purposes, $2,620,493 98. Total for State purposes, $5,477,859 24. Grand total of taxes for all purposes, including delinquencies, $26,474,459 98. Total taxable valuations of property on the duplicate in 1872, $1,524,325,148; in 1873, $1,567,274,639; increase during the year, mostly in personal property, nearly $43,000,000. The taxable valuation of property not in cities and towns has decreased during the year, $613,013. This apparent depreciation is attributed by Mr. Williams to the incorporation of lands into cities and villages by additions, and to the apparent increase, he believes, is also largely due to the increased efficiency of county auditors and assessors in seeking out property for taxation. There can be no doubt, however, that there has been a large actual increase of property in the State during the year.

A new feature of the report is a tabulated statement of the debts of counties, townships, cities, villages and separate school districts, showing the aggregate amount of such debts to be $20,033,123 32, an increase over last year of $2,442,575 35. The net debts of cities, including their school debts, amount to $15,188,-695 05, or seventy-five per cent. of the local indebtedness of the State. Of this amount the debts of Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo aggregate $10,275,849 22, or sixty-seven per cent. of all the debts of cities.

On the subject of local taxation, the Auditor observes that notwithstanding the increase of sixteenths of a mill on the dollar for the current year, the State's proportion of the aggregate tax is only one-fifth. The remaining four-fifths is levied by the local authorities. Mr. Williams adds that: "it is no unusual thing for the country town or village to rival the largest cities in the State in the rate of the tax levy; for example, in the village of St. Mary's, Auglaize county, "the rate is higher than in either Cincinnati, Cleveland or Columbus, and the State tax is only about one-eighth of the amount paid in said town.

These observations, together with the figures above given, furnish sufficient proof that the one great financial need of the State is some better system and more effective restraint in the levy of local taxes. The trouble with the present arrangement appears to be a want of proper responsibility and intelligence. In several Assembly sessions hasty granting whatever local levies are asked for, on mere request, without a particle of investigation as to their usefulness or necessity, the passing of special legislation has been swept away in Pennsylvania by the new Constitution of that State, and it is high time we were rid of it in Ohio. The proper function of the General Assembly in the matter of local taxation is to fix its maximum limit, all further power over the subject being relegated as directly as possible to those who foot the bills.

Another new feature of the report is a summary of all the grand duplicates from 1860 to 1873, inclusive, together with a statement of the rates of taxation for all property on the duplicates of each city, village, township, and special school district of the State. If we might suggest any addition to the Auditor's excellent exhibit of the finances, it would be the extension of this summary so as to include a tabulation showing the aggregate State debt and rate of State taxation for each year during the same period. We might see at a glance the fluctuations in the rate of tax

Kentucky, Gen. W. H. Ward; United States Army, General G. Pitcher; Minnesota, General W. A. Gorman; California, J. P. Notman; Illinois, Capt. L. M. Payne; Alabama, A. J. Martin; Oregon and Washington Territories, Gen. James Tilton; Ohio, J. M. Todd; South Carolina, Capt. W. B. Stanley; Missouri, Gen. Jas. Shields; Kansas, Col. E. M. Ormond; Georgia, Col. John Jones; North Carolina, E. Cantwell; West Virginia, N. N. Hoffman; Virginia, Gen. William B. Taliaferro; Navy, Retired Surgeon Gen. W. M. Wood; Louisiana, Paul G. Herbert; Tennessee, Gideon L. Pillow; Pennsylvania, A. Ogilvie; New Jersey, Charles Bawes; Texas, Gen. R. M. Green; New York, Gen. C. K. Graham; Wisconsin, Gen. A. A. Meredith; Arkansas, Gen. A. Pike; Nevada, Gen. T. J. Ray; Indiana, Gen. M. D. Mastou. Secretaries—District of Columbia, A. M. Kendall; Maryland, Col. O. R. Smith; New York, Col. William Tidball; Kentucky, J. F. Huber; Massachusetts, H. A. McGrennett; Mississippi, Gen. W. J. Smith; Wisconsin, Gen. A. A. Meredith; Indiana, Gen. Menson; Arkansas, Gen. A. Pike; Nevada, Gen. J. Gray.

Gen. George Cadwalader entered the hall at this point, and was loudly cheered and invited to the platform.

A memorial to Congress was agreed on, recounting the services of the Mexican soldiers, the great value of the lands secured as the result of that war; setting forth the needs of many of the survivors, and the little that has been done for them, and praying that a pension of eight dollars per month be granted to all who served sixty days in the Mexican war; report adopted. He also reported a bill to accompany the memorial to Congress to carry out the provisions of the same.

There was some excellent speaking, stirring music, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The members of the convention had a cordial greeting at the President's house. Previous to adjournment the convention selected permanent officers. For president, General George Cadwalader; also a vice president and counselor from each State and Territory, five secretaries and a treasurer.

DR B. R. K.

IRONTON.

Child Burned—Escape of Prisoners from Jail—Furnace to Start Work.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 20, 1874.

A four year old daughter of Mr. Cornelius, of this city, had her clothes catch fire on Sunday, and was so severely burned that she died last night.

This evening as the deputy sheriff was taking the suppers into the prisoners in the jail, two of them managed to get by him and escaped.

Belfont Furnace will go in blast next week.

OUR MILITIA.

Strength of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

The National Guard of the State, according to the annual report of Adjutant General Latta, now consists of 177 companies, which is fifty-three below the quota allotted by law. The following is the strength of the State's military:

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
Governor and staff	14	7	21
First division	162	2,097	2,259
Second division	41	10	489
Third division	34	281	315
Fourth division	11	194	205
Fifth division	20	398	418
Sixth division	25	274	299
Seventh division	17	195	212
Eighth division	17	155	172
Ninth division	46	500	546
Tenth division	9	93	102
Eleventh division	19	157	176
Twelfth division	9	96	105
Thirteenth division	13	170	183
Fourteenth division	13	187	200
Fifteenth division	15	133	148
Sixteenth division	31	339	370
Seventeenth division	46	447	493
Eighteenth division	103	1,011	1,114
Nineteenth division	18	214	232
Twentieth division	45	578	623
Twenty-first division	18	295	313
	769	8,477	9,246

THE GREAT ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

A Suit Involving $500,000—Novel Method of Adjudication—A Court and Jury Composed of Two Persons.

The Keystone Bridge Company, one of the most extensive bridge building companies in the United States, as is well known, took the contract for building the superstructure of that wonderful bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Louis, for the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company. The contract price for the superstructure was $2,000,000. The piers, as many of our readers doubtless know, cost an immense sum of money, as the contractors had to excavate one hundered and sixty-four feet below the level of the river, before a solid foundation could be had. The bridge has already the bridge company over $10,000,000, and it is not yet completed. During the construction of the superstructure, many changes and alterations from the original plans were made, for which the Keystone Bridge Company were to receive compensation. The Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company advanced payments to the Keystone Company of the engineer, but a large sum is now in dispute between the two parties. For the purpose of settling these disputes various plans were submitted and rejected by both sides. Finally the counsel for the Keystone Bridge Company proposed a novel plan of settlement, which was this: To submit all matters in controversy to the arbitrament of two persons, one to be sole judge of the facts, and the other sole judge of the law—their decision to be final, and without exception or appeal. The counsel for the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company accepted the proposition, and Jur well know fellow citizen, Mr. James Park, ar., has been selected to determine the facts, and Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, judge of the law. The Board will meet at the Monongahela House, in this city, to-day, when they will enter upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon them. Under the terms of the arbitration, a decision must be rendered in sixty days.

The amount involved on the part of the Keystone Bridge Company is over $500,000. The Illinois and St. Louis Company have counter claims for drawbacks, detentions, etc., amounting to over $200,000. Messrs. Lovee & Shepley, of St. Louis, appear as counsel for the Illinois company, and Mr. S. Schoyer, Jr., of this city, for the Keystone Company. The result will be looked for with interest, not only on account of the large interests involved, but also because of the novel method of adjudication.

DIAMONDS.

Arrest of a Suspicious Character.

Through a pawnbroker, the police Monday obtained information that a stranger was in the city offering for sale valuable diamonds under suspicious circumstances. Chief Irwin, with officers Hosmer and Herron, started on the hunt of the individual, and Mr. Messner arrested him at the pawn shop under the Central Hotel, where he had left his baggage preparatory to leaving the city. The prisoner was taken to the Mayor's office, where he gave his name as M. C. Dickson, and claimed to hail from North Carolina. He further claimed to be the agent of certain houses in New York, and professed to be able to produce documentary evidence of it, but in this he entirely failed, as we are informed by the police. He denied having any money, but on being searched no less a sum than $4,400 was found on his person. On examination it was found that under the circumstances, since Friday evening, he had recistered at the Union Depot Hotel, the Central and the Monongahela House. It was further ascertained that Dickson had sold two diamonds to a pawn broker and three others to another party. The prisoner was placed in a cell at the Central Station House to await further developments. The robbery at Cincinnati on Saturday last naturally leads to the belief that the goods sold by Dickson may be part of that "haul." Dispatches, we believe, have been sent there to ascertain, but we have as yet no further information regarding the matter

Dickson, behind the bars, claims to be on the "square;" that he represents responsible houses in New York, from whom diamonds taken from his person, are in the hands of the Chief of Police. He says he came here from St. Louis, stopping at Cincinnati and Columbus a short time, and that he had with him two ear rings, two finger rings and one breast pin, the five set with diamonds. All these he disposed of here for $3,800 and a watch.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the week ending January 13, 1874, and furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counselors at law and solicitors for American and Foreign patents, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Valve—John A. Nichols, Pittsburgh. Application filed October 16, 1873.

Vehicle Spring—Lyrus W. Saladee, Pittsburgh. Application filed May 1, 1873.

Beer Mug—William L. Craig, Pittsburgh. Application filed September 5, 1873.

Mill Spindle—John A. Hilliard, Pittsburgh. Application filed August 27, 1873.

Hot-Air Furnace—David B. Morris, Pittsburgh. Application filed April 1, 1873.

Frame for Holding Work on Sewing Machines—E. Malcolm Turner, Allegheny City. Application filed August 27, 1873.

Shutter Fastener—Peter Keefer, Reading. Application filed October 28, 1873.

Device for Converting Motion—William M. Cox, Blanket Hill. Application filed August 15, 1873.

REISSUE.

Casting Car Wheels—John K Sax, Pittston. Patent No. 122,588, dated January 9, 1872. Application filed April 15, 1873.

OHIO.

Mole Trap—R. T. Huggins, Bethel.

Farm Gate—D. A. Seidig, Paris.

Stone Stool—J. Cartner, Dayton.

Bridge—I. Valeley, Canton.

Wheel Cultivator—W. H. Strong, Clinton township.

Vehicle—B. Parmniter, and W. Bradley, Morgan county.

Eaves Trough Support—Y. F. Morrison, Findley.

Steam Cooker—John Bentz, Parkersburg. Application filed November 15, 1873.

THE IRON TRADE.

Important Meeting of Railmill Owners —The Labor Question Discussed.

On Wednesday last the annual meeting of the Association of Railmill Owners took place at Columbus, Ohio, David Mathias, of the Superior Mills, Pittsburgh, as President, and Thomas Pitsdorgh, Wheatland, Youngstown, Cleveland, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Springfield, Illinois, and St. Louis were represented. Long discussion was had about the wages to be paid employees during the present year, in which all present took part. The association, however, divided into two sections—those mills lying east of Columbus forming one, and those west the other, the employes of the latter receiving higher wages than the former. After considering the subject at length a schedule of prices was arranged to be paid to each class of skilled laborers in each section, the reduction averaging about fifteen per cent. from the prices of last year. The meeting adjourned to come together Tuesday, the 20th instant, at Cleveland, when representatives of labor unions connected with the mills, and all skilled labor employed in them are invited to be present and take part in determining finally the amount of wages to be paid each class of hands. The mill-owners represent that they will be able to continue work if concessions are made by the employes, and what they want is to have the whole arranged satisfactorily to all parties.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 21, 1874.

The *Railway Monitor* furnishes us with some interesting statistics of the earnings of railroads during 1873, the reports for December showing a much improved condition over that of November, when business evidently recovered rapidly from the effects of the panic, and the general results of the year must be considered good. One of the prominent features which will be noticed is the large increase of earnings on the part of the Pacific roads, the Central showing an increase of $1,204,240 and the Union an increase in eleven months of $1,372,516.

The following differences are shown between the gross earnings of 1873 and 1872 on several prominent roads:

	1873.	1872.
Atlantic and Great Western	$5,184,938	$5,297,983
Atlantic and Pacific	1,327,910	1,141,278
Bait., Ch. Rapids and Minn	1,188,049	992,259
Central Pacific	13,938,969	12,734,729
Ohio, Indiana and Vincennes	686,736	440,849
Chicago and Northwestern	15,945,167	12,272,061
Cleve., Col. Cin. and Ind	4,634,533	4,462,644
Denver and Rio Grande	392,504	274,422
Erie	19,621,781	18,925,692
Illinois Central	8,054,961	8,036,780
Indianap. Bl. and West	1,591,878	1,360,092
Kansas Pacific	3,966,175	3,651,645
L. Shore and Mich. South	13,926,074	11,791,626
Milwaukee and St. Paul	9,046,116	6,957,770
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	3,413,057	1,593,600
Mobile and Ohio	3,801,077	2,952,003
Ohio and Mississippi	3,606,168	3,526,695
Pacific of Missouri	3,611,840	3,532,962
St. Louis, A. and T. H. (main)	1,353,2 3	1,407,066
do do (branches)	575,320	505,303
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	2,900,418	2,201,242
St. L., Kansas City and North	3,761,929	2,856,920
St. Louis and Southeastern	1,265,609	

Total (omitting St. L. and K. C.)..... $129,369,189 $115,185,763

*Three weeks only of December in each year.

The following is the latest official statement of the Union Pacific Railroad for eleven months of the year:

	11 mos. 1872.	11 mos. 1873.
Earnings	$9,507,271 87	$8,134,754 61
Expenses	4,134,755 52	4,448,744 25
Net earnings	$4,781,287 87	$3,686,010 36
Inc. gross earnings	1,372,516 76	
Net earnings (inc)	1,095,527 51	

—The recommendations of the National Board of Trade on the subject of the financial policy of the government, referred to in our dispatches this morning, are as follows:

Resolved, First—That the National Board of Trade respectfully recommends to Congress that there shall be no further issues of irredeemable paper money whatsoever.

Second—That in the opinion of this Board it is the first duty of the government to provide for the retirement and cancelation of so much of the legal tender issue as has been taken from the so-called five hundred millions reserve.

Third—That it is the imparative duty of the government to reduce its expenditures in every department of the public service to the lowest possible point, and that strict economy be instituted in all the appropriations.

Fourth—That Congress be requested to so amend the National Banking law as that the banks be compelled to hold the coin they receive for interest on their bonds hypothecated as security for their circulation, as a part of their lawful reserve, or that deposits in coin shall be equal at least to thirty per cent. of their circulation.

These resolutions were adopted by the board at their regular meeting in Baltimore, on January 14th, after having received the careful examination and approval of the association.

As being the deliberate expression of the opinions of some of the leading business men of the country, whose practical experience in financial matters makes them familiar with the real wants of the mercantile community, and not the ideas of mere closet theorists with no practical experience, they are entitled to a considerate hearing.

We especially recommend the fourth resolution as the most feasible plan of resumption ever yet suggested, and the only one which promises to result in success.

Let expedients of every kind be adopted to temporarily alleviate the evils of the present system, we must finally come down to some such plan as the above, or make a new start after a general collapse.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

January 21, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
Western Union Teleg'h	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Adams Express						
Wells Fargo Express						
American Express	60¾		60¾			
United States Express	65		65			
New York Central	103¾	103¾	104	104¼	104¼	104¼
Erie	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Michigan Central	86	86	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Michigan Southern	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Illinois Central	101		101¾			
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91		91			
Chicago & Northwestern	61	61¾	61	61	61	61
Do Preferred	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Rock Island					105¾	105¾
Fort Wayne	124	124	124	124	124	124
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Toledo	34¾	35	34¾	35¼	35¼	35¼
Chicago and Alton		105¾				
Hartford						125

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather still remains cloudy with occasional light showers of rain. Thus, with the warmth of the weather renders the streets for the present in a horrible condition. But why complain? "What can't be cured must be endured."

It is scarcely necessary to say that the unfavorable state of the weather has a marked effect upon the volume of trade. Yet dealers report an active trade demand, and seem perfectly contented with the state of affairs at *present* and look hopefully to the *future*. May their most sanguine hopes be realized.

As noted in our last there has been a good degree of improvement observable in all departments of trade, and we are assured it will continue to increase until the volume swells to figures beyond the expectations of the most sanguine.

We have no changes in prices worthy of special mention to note, the rates being uniform for all leading articles of commerce. As remarked in our last, the arrivals of grain are on the increase at the elevator, but as yet there are no changes to note in prices. The flour market is also firm. Choice butter is still in light supply. The receipts oregge are in excess of the demand. Bacon and groceries are reported moderately active at unchanged prices.

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,274	Apples, bbls	150
Corn, sks	1,472	Wheat, sks	1,700
Barley, sks	2,297	Rye, sks	400
Oats, sks	185	Butter, pkgs	103
Bacon, pcs	662	Bacon, tierces	25
Potatoes, bush	130		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received in this market during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,974	11,587	19,561
Apples, bbls	1,938	583	2,926
Cheese, bxs		265	265
Corn, sks	4 64	5,227	9,831
Wheat, sks	7,689	7,376	15,059
Barley, sks	7,040	12,260	19,315
Rye, sks	1,045	1,393	2,443
Oats, sks	8,475	9,023	17,498
Butter, pkgs	176	308	484
Bacon, pcs	16,071	13,330	29,401
Bacon, tcs	249	185	367

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—The receipts, under more favorable weather, have increased, and we may add that the quality and condition has alike improved. We quote as follows: $2 00, $3 00@4 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER.—Market quiet at unchanged prices. Sales at 6@7c ₱ gallon.

ASHES—The demand is decidedly more active, caused, perhaps, by the present or contemplated starting of establishments that have for some time been idle. We are reported sales at the following figures: Soda ash, common, 3¾@4c; refined, 5c; potash, pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; black lead, 5c.

ALES—The unsettled and nominal state of the factory market, seems not to effect the regular ale trade in the least. Prices are very firm and unchanged, and sales are reported as follows: X $8 00 ₱ bbl; XX $9 00; India ale $10 ₱ bbl; four millions reserve.

Third—That it is the imparative duty of the government to reduce its expenditures in every department of the public service to the lowest possible point, and that strict economy be instituted in all the appropriations.

Fourth—That Congress be requested to so amend the National Banking law as that the banks be compelled to hold the coin they receive for interest on their bonds hypothecated as security for their circulation, as a part of their lawful reserve, or that deposits in coin shall be equal at least to thirty per cent. of their circulation.

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Adams Express						
Wells Fargo Express						
American Express	60¾		60¾			
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Erie	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
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Illinois Central	101		101¾			
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91		91			
Chicago & Northwestern	61	61¾	61	61	61	61
Do Preferred	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Rock Island					105¾	105¾
Fort Wayne	124	124	124	124	124	124
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Toledo	34¾	35	34¾	35¼	35¼	35¼
Chicago and Alton		105¾				
Hartford						125

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, January 22, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, Jan. 15	660	2,810	1,660	45	17
Friday, Jan. 16	1,044	2,950		90	
Saturday, Jan. 17	1,300	4,150	500	70	17
Monday, Jan. 19	1,800	4,310	2,000	95	102
Tuesday, Jan. 20	1,746	3,300	5,800	15	51
Total	6,550	17,520	9,960	315	187
Last week	6,174	14,725	6,400	225	119

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, Jan. 15	1,941	3,100	1,200	45	17
Friday, Jan. 16	1,000	2,000	800	15	
Saturday, Jan. 17	922	3,013		103	17
Monday, Jan. 19	1,850	5,700	1,000	45	68
Tuesday, Jan. 20	795	2,600	3,200	15	68
Total	6,708	16,413	6,200	223	170

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle for the week ending to-day have been large, in fact the largest for some time. The quality of the cattle on sale is generally the lower and medium grades, though there are a few droves of good southern Ohio offered, but are held at figures which we think cannot be obtained and will compel holders to ship further East. The attendance of buyers this week is fair and quite a number of cattle have changed hands for shipment to the country. The regular buyers from Philadelphia have not purchased much stock yet, and seem inclined to force prices lower. But unless the run comes very heavy we do not think they can do it, as advices generally are favorable, and holders are firm, and no doubt will ship further East rather than suffer any decline in rates. The weather is bad, and if cold and dry, would no doubt improve trade some. At the writing, trade is moderately active on all grades and kinds, though good are most inquired for and sell readiest. Market closes moderately firm at about the following

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 62; Extra 1,300 ℔s steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to 6 25; prime 1,200 ℔s, steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to 5 87½; fair 1,100 ℔s steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to 5 25; common, $3 75 to $4 25; bulls, $2 50 to $4 50. One extra bull weighing in the neighborhood of 2,000 ℔s, brought from Indiana by Mr. Horace Tuckerman, sold to-day for $6 00 ₱ hundred lbs, about the prices a fair steer would bring. He was said to be the finest animal of the kind offered here for many a day.

Sheep.

The arrival of sheep light. The market good for all kinds, but best for prime stock. A bunch of good sheep and lambs, mixed, sold to-day at seven cents a pound, the highest figures that were learned of. Market closed firm.

Hogs.

The run fair. Market dull; bad weather interfered with trade. Prices remain unchanged. Prime hogs sold at $6 25, about the top of the market. Common as low as $5 95.

ARRIVALS.

Following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending to-day:

	Cars.
C. M. Hines, from C. Dover	1
H. Hudson, from C. Dover	1
W. V. Reed, from S. Ferry	1
J. Cragland, from Waynesburg	1
J. Gibson, from Loar	1
W. J. Laughlin, from Bellair	1
E. C. Scarlett, from Bellair	1
W. A. Thompson, from Bellair	1
G. A. Vadatta, from Bellair	1
O. Crawford, from Bellair	1
Sadler & Havens, from Bellair	1
George W. Bassler, from Dover	1
Joseph Shephard, from Bellair	2
W. Wood, from Indianapolis	1
S. Frank, from Indianapolis	1
J. Vanvorhes, from Chicago	1
Varner & Merrick, from Chicago	3
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	2
S. Keifer, from Chicago	3
Green, Wood & K., from Chicago	2
J. Shamburg, from Chicago	2
Moonshine & Katz from Chicago	2
Seaton, Hayes & Co., from Indianapolis	1
Holmes, J. A Co., from Bourbon	1
Holmes, J. A Co., from Warsaw	1
C. Stark, from Orrville	1
Holmes, J. A Co, from Orrville	1
Powers & Zeo, from Orrville	1
L. Nickols, from Orrville	1
J. Unger, from Canton	1
Holmes, J. A Co., from Canton	1
Holmes, J. & Co., from Galliee	2

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, January 22, 1874.

	Per Gen.
Common rectified Whisky	$1 05@1 10
Proof rectified	$1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 90
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon	2 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," proof gallon	1 50
Imported brandy, proof gallon	6 00@9 00
Domestic gin	1 50@4 75
Holland Gin	2 90@5 50
R. R. Brandy	1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75
Port Wine	1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown,"	2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"	2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Crown"	2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Monopole"	3 00@3 50
Rum, "New England"	1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"	3 00@3 50

	Quarts	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 02½	1 07½

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, January 22, 1874.

	Cts. ₱ ℔
Railing papers	4@5c
Manilla papers	4@9 40 and 10
Hardware papers	6@7 40 and 12
Glass papers	6@7 40 and 12
Bag wrapping papers	4½ and 4½
Felt papers	3@4 and 4½
Roll paper	4½

Cattle.

No.	Weight.	Price ₱ ℔.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	1,140	$4 00	1	1,260	$4 75
19	18 400	5 00	1	770	3 25
34	37,790	5 25	12	11,160	3 75
21	21,770	5 25	95	113,290	5 25
38	39,180	5 50	1	1,200	5 50
17	19,020	5 25	7	6,560	4 75
17	17,150	5 00	1	1,260	4 10
16	20,210	5 00	11	10,960	5 10
4	4,450	5 00	10	8,150	3 50
4	3,940	5 00	17	22,470	5 50
18	30,900	5 12	22	17,290	2 40
21	18,250	3 50	15	16,410	5 12
1	1,000	3 50	1	1,040	5 00

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 28th, July 18th and September 26th 1872, and March 1st, 1873.

THE men in Congress who know that they cannot be re-elected, voted against the repeal of the Salary bill.

ENGLAND'S demand for breadstuffs from this country continues unabated. The latest advices state the stock of wheat at Liverpool to be only 166,898 quarters, against 381,370 quarters last year; and at Belfast only 6,451 tons, against 9,257 tons last year.

TIPTON, of Nebraska, voted against the repeal of the Salary law. TIPTON is a Reformer; at least, he says he is. He could not vote for GRANT, because the Republican party was so corrupt; but, like all demagogues who set up for Reformers, he could not resist the temptation to vote the largest named sum into his own pockets as salary.

THE total imports at the port of New York for last year amounted to $398,558,175, against $432,106,686 in 1872, and $384,862,300 in 1871; the decrease, compared with the preceding year, is therefore $33,548,511, or about seven and one-half per cent. The revenue collections of the port for the whole year were $115,516,952, which is $21,698,870 below the amount collected in 1872.

THE total rail shipments of ore and pig iron from the Lake Superior district, last year, amounted to 1,163,827 tons of ore, and 31,246 tons of pig iron. The figures given for pig iron do not, however, represent the total shipments of the district, some half a dozen important furnaces, situated at lake ports within the district, having loaded directly on boats, without the aid of railroads. The product of these furnaces swells the aggregate shipments of pig iron by several thousand tons.

WE NOTE note with satisfaction that there is some prospect of completing the investigation into the secret history of the Pacific Mail subsidy, to which we referred last week as having been begun by the last Congress. The testimony taken last session by the Ways and Means Committee was sent into the House on Friday in a carefully sealed packet, and referred to that committee. There is little doubt that it will furnish ample grounds for further inquiry, and it is to be hoped this may be promptly pushed to its proper conclusion.

THE thoughtful and thrifty people of Iowa know how to dig deep and to build strong, in the true essentials of civilization and progress. The last report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, just published, says that "within the past two years, twelve hundred and forty-six school houses have been erected, exclusive of the number built to replace those which had become unfit for use." It is not difficult to prophesy the future greatness of a State which forecasts the years thus prescicently, and sows with such noble seed the furrows of the To Be.

THE country generally is gradually recovering from the depressing effects of the panic of last September. In most of the great manufacturing and industrial centers the majority of workingmen have found employment—or can find it, if they choose—although at somewhat reduced wages; while, coincident with this business revival, quite an economical mania would seem also to prevail. Judging from the observations of our principal exchanges, very little money is at present expended by the people, except for the necessaries of life—and on places of amusement.

THE minority report of the Railroad Committee of the "Cheap Transportation Convention," declaring that Congress ought not to meddle with the railroads, takes the true ground. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the right to regulate commerce means the right to build or take possession of railroads to carry on commerce; besides which, if the plan were put into practical operation, it would be likely to concentrate at Washington the lobbies of nearly every State and Territory in the Union, with result which everybody who knows anything about the peculiar arts and practices of such bodies, can readily imagine.

WE observe that General BUTLER is receiving considerable commendation in some quarters for his vote on the repeal of the Salary bill. He is entitled to no credit whatever. Indeed, he voted with the majority for the repeal of the bill simply because he had not yet given up all hope of defeating it. As soon as the vote had been taken he moved a reconsideration—which he could not have done had he voted in the affirmative. At a critical moment in the history of the original grab bill he rescued it by resorting to the same trick; and although upon the last occasion his motion was promptly tabled, that fact does not in the least lessen the moral significance of his action in the premises.

THAT blatant demagogue, TOOMBS, is still raging around in Georgia, "firing the Southern heart." A letter of the 15th instant contains a fulsome account of a speech delivered by him in that city, the day previous, in the course of which he bitterly denounced the Constitution of the State as "the work of fools, negroes and Yankees, forced upon us by the bayonet in obedience to the reconstruction laws, and therefore unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." TOOMBS is the avowed and recognized leader of the movement which has been institituted in that State for the disfranchisement of the negroes; and in this ferocious rhetorical vitriol thrower whom FORNEY would be pleased to see once more occupying a seat in the Senate of the United States.

IN YESTERDAY'S paper we gave a condensed exhibit of the total foreign imports at the port of New York for the year 1873. We now supplement the statement by the official figures of the exports, for which, as in the former instance, we are indebted to the New York *Bulletin*. This total amounted to $300,431,543, against $236,559,497 in 1872, showing an increase of $63,572,046. The specie export shows an important falling off, the shipments being $48,659,661, against $71,959,241 in 1872. The exports of produce, merchandise and specie combined, reach the unprecedented total of $349,091,204, which is $40,272,409 in excess of the total for 1872. This increase in the export trade is a very gratifying symptom, inasmuch as it indicates an enlarged surplus of products, and therefore an increased production, or a greater home economy; an inference which is the better sustained from the fact that the growth in the exports is not confined to New York, but has occurred equally at all of our other leading ports.

THE difference between New York and Pennsylvania financial management is shown in the different ways chosen by the two in raising the money to pay bounties to volunteers during the late war. Pennsylvania raised them and the bounties by direct taxation, levied, collected and applied by the various school boards throughout the State, and wherever debt was temporarily incurred, provision was made for its early payment. The result was, the bounty debt was all paid off years since. In New York, on the contrary, the State assumed the debt, issuing bonds amounting to $27,500,000. These bonds mature in 1877, and, adding the interest, the total amount of the cost to the people of the State will be $44,000,000. The principal will have to be paid by taxation, or added to the State debt; and as the latter is the most probable result, the bounty debt will become a permanent burden. The Pennsylvania plan would seem to have been the wisest and best; and yet there are those who think all the wisdom of the age belongs to New York, while Pennsylvania is peopled by boors and governed by fraud.

OF ALL the distinctively Southern States Tennessee would appear to be making the most rapid and thorough progress in the essential elements of enduring prosperity and greatness. It has the best school system of all the Southern States, and provision is made whereby every child between six and sixteen years of age can have at least five months' schooling each year, while the educational advantages for all are much better than they were for white children before the war. The foundations of VANDERBILT'S institution have already been laid at Nashville; and the State is erecting capacious and comfortable asylums for the blind and dumb. Further than this, the Commonwealth has canceled $1,500,000 of her bonds within a very short time, and about $3,500,000 are now due from solvent railroads. Life was never more secure in Tennessee than now, and public sentiment throughout the State has made great progress for the better. At the close of the war Tennessee accepted the situation in good faith, conforming itself sincerely to the new order, and addressing itself with energy to the discharge of its new duties and the improvement of its new opportunities. Providence helps those who help themselves. Let the impoverished Southern neighbors of Tennessee heed and profit by the lesson.

THE *Iron Age* publishes an interesting description of some experiments which have lately been made by an extensive tool manufacturing company, in New Jersey, in the manufacture of various kinds of tools and implements from an American puddled steel, made wholly from American pig iron. It appears that the steel is made at one operation from cast iron, in the puddling furnace. The charge consists of three kinds of pig iron, in certain definite proportions, to which chemical compounds are added during the boiling process, which takes about one-half longer than the boiling of ordinary wrought iron. No other plant or machinery is needed than is found in every well appointed puddle and rolling mill, and furnaces of the ordinary pattern require but slight modifications, which may be made at small cost. It is affirmed that steel can be made in quantity by this process at a cost considerably under the average price of corresponding qualities of English steel in our markets. It has already been tested in the manufacture of picks, axes, springs, knife blades and other articles. Upwards of a hundred tons have already been made at a profit, and the consumers have in every instance ordered more. The *Iron Age* promises additional facts about this process in a short time. The matter is one of considerable importance to the manufacturing interests of our own city.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SCIENCE

A good deal of attention has been given on both sides of the water to a memorial lately addressed to Cardinal CULLEN by a large number of the students of the Catholic University of Ireland. It is a remarkable document. In the United States there would perhaps be nothing particularly noteworthy in the fact that the students of a college or university had become dissatisfied with the course of instruction provided for them by their superiors and had given decided expression to their dissatisfaction in a formal protest or petition. In older countries such a proceeding on the part of students is certainly unusual. We must, however, explain that many of Cardinal CULLEN'S petitioners are men of mature age, who have been for many years engaged in the practice of professions, and who by the step referred to, merely manifest their interest in the institution in which they were formerly students. But many of the signers of the paper are actual students, and that fact is less remarkable than the subject of their complaint. Having asserted the management of the college to be so bad as to endanger its very existence, they allege that the course of study is wholly defective and unadapted to the requirements and demands of the present age. The natural sciences, in particular, are affirmed to be so utterly neglected as to afford a plausible argument to those who charge the Catholic Church with being hostile to science. "No one can deny," says the memorial, "that the Irish Catholics are miserably deficient in scientific education;" a deficiency which the memorialists declare to be extremely galling to them, involving loss to them in a commercial sense, while in an intellectual sense it involves positive degradation. As regards the Catholic University, the charges made seem to be completely sustained by the details set forth in the petition. In conclusion, the memorialists declare their determination that "the scientific inferiority of Irish Catholics shall not last any longer, and that if they cannot obtain a scientific education in their own Universities, they will seek it at Trinity or the Queen's Colleges, or study it for themselves in the works of HAECKEL, DARWIN, HUXLEY, TYNDALL, and LYELL."

As we have already remarked, this paper has attracted not a little attention, and in fact it has been made the text of much discourse on the subject of Catholic education in its relation to the spirit of the age. Thus the *Nation* says of the memorialists that "they must be either very simple-minded or very ignorant Catholics to suppose that any endowment, or any pressure from public opinion, would ever induce the Catholic hierarchy to undertake to turn out students who would make a respectable figure among scientific graduates of other Universities, or even hold their own among the common run of amateur readers of HUXLEY and DARWIN and TYNDALL. There is no excuse for any misunderstanding as regards the policy of the church on this point. Every one is now given the slightest encouragement or sanction to the idea which so many Protestant divines have of late years embraced, that theology is a progressive science capable of continued development in the light of newly discovered facts, and of gradual adaptation to the changing phases of our knowledge of the physical universe." Having referred to the "syllabus" and its condemnation of all the methods and opinions by which Irish Catholics or other Catholics could escape the deficiency of which they complain, the *Nation* goes on to argue that the intellectual habits required in the pursuit of science are incompatible with the spirit and teachings of the Catholic Church.

Mr. BUCHER'S paper, the *Christian Union*, commenting on the same document, "ventures to predict that the Catholic University of Ireland will not be 'reformed' in accordance with the prayer of the protestants. Those who control the institution will see in this remonstrance," says the *Christian Union*, "only another evidence of the contamination of modern thought, and of the necessity of new safeguards against heresy."

The COMMERCIAL is not likely to be suspected of a "Romanizing tendency" or of sympathy with Popery if it suggests that the authors of such sentiments fail to pay justice either to the Romanist system or those who administer it. As the *Nation* in the same article from which we have quoted remarks in defense of Cardinal CULLEN and his coadjutors in managing the Irish University, the church hardly pretends that the University is, or has ever been, an efficient or complete instrument of education. It has been chiefly used, in fact, to hamper or frighten the English government into granting an endowment, or giving the Catholic bishops control of the Queen's Colleges. Hence the meager course of study prescribed cannot fairly be cited as an illustration of Papist education. Admitting, however, that it may have seemed so in the past, well known facts contradict the notion that the Catholic hierarchy are so foolish as to hope that they can maintain in future restrict college education within the same or similar narrow limits. Indeed there can be little doubt that the students who lately addressed their memorial to Cardinal CULLEN, were emboldened to do so by the fact published about two months ago, that the Catholic hierarchy in England had resolved, with the express sanction of the Pope, to found in London a thoroughly Catholic University so complete in all its appointments and so adapted in all respects to the age as to challenge competition with Oxford and Cambridge. Monseigneur CAPEL is to be its President, and the Catholic laity of England are fully represented in its management. Among the lay directors are men so distinguished in science as Prof. ST. GEORGE MIVART and Mr. R. A. PROCTOR, both converts from Protestantism. Mr. AUBREY DE VERE, another convert, well known in literature, is also a director. Doubtless, the purpose of the founders is, in the course of study, to give science the conspicuous place to which it is entitled by its present importance.

The fancy of the *Nation* as to the incompatibility of scientific knowledge and Catholic faith seems quite unwarranted by biography. No doubt, as the CANDOLLES has made pretty clear, Protestantism is more propitious than Popery to scientific studies, but in consideration of facts one had better be slow to adopt the conclusion that there is any science in which even a thoroughly earnest Roman Catholic may not excel. LEVERRIER, VON BENEDEK, SECCHI (the latter a priest) may possibly be ranked among those "French, Italian and German Catholic laymen" of whom the *Nation* speaks, "who go on with their investigations without caring whether the clergy like them or not." Let it be so, though we suspect that in thus speaking the great journalist begs the question in dispute. The *Nation's* description, however, does not apply to AMPERE, the illustrious chemist who was beyond doubt a hearty and even enthusiastic believer in the doctrines of the church of Rome, and it would be easy to mention other examples of the same class. While certain mental and moral habits which religious forms powerfully influence are either attracted or repelled by science, the truth is that Christianity, in any historical form, as a vital interest appeals to sentiments and instincts which science cannot touch.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

A few days ago we directed attention to the response which the Pope's last encyclical letter had called forth from the government of Switzerland. Declining to recognize the right of even so exalted a personage to denounce their conduct as unprincipled and dishonorable, the Swiss authorities at once resolved to terminate diplomatic relations with the Holy See, and to send the Papal nuncio his dismissal. As our readers are aware that, in the same encyclical in which His Holiness dealt so severely with the Swiss, he also announced in very opprobrious terms the excommunication of Bishop REINKENS, of the old Catholic Church, they will no doubt be pleased, as they have a right, to know in what spirit the Bishop has received his punishment. Instead of taking it in silence he has published a criticism of the Holy Father's letter so vigorous and full of sharp points that most impartial readers of both productions are likely to conclude that the Pope has been more severely punished than the Bishop.

Thus, Bishop REINKENS wonders greatly at His Holiness's inconsistency, when, in one paragraph of his encyclical, he professes to have always, in common with his Bishops, recognized the obligation of obedience to the secular powers ordained of God, and in the next paragraph he declares the most important laws null and void, and ranks their transgressors among saints and martyrs. True, there is a reason assigned for rejecting them; these laws are said to be inconsistent with the laws of God. But the lawgivers thus condemned, in the conscientiousness of their responsibility and in the light of history, are not terrified by the Papal condemnation. They remember that Pope INNOCENT III rejected and before heaven and earth anathematized the Magna Charta of England, and that it was not thus destroyed, but made the English people great, while it failed to overthrow the Christian religion. They further remember that another Pope, INNOCENT X, rejected the Peace of Westphalia, and in consideration of certain stipulations in the treaty which seemed to him injurious to the church, he denounced it as null and without force in reference to either the present or the future. Again, in 1789 Pope PIUS VI. assured the German Archbishops that the church had never sanctioned the Peace of Westphalia. And yet the German Bishops, who, in their wisdom and fidelity, seem to PIUS IX. so admirable that he regards them as a spectacle for the world, angels and men to gaze at—whom he describes as equipped with the full armor of Catholic truth—these same exemplary bishops in September, 1872, in a public memorial, derived their supposed rights over and against the law, from the stipulations of that same Westphalian Peace, in which they recognize the immovable legal foundations of their church in Germany; enactments which, however, have been sternly condemned by the Popes for a period of more than two centuries. Moreover, in June, 1863, PIUS IX. officially declared certain Austrian laws detestable, unutterably abominable, null and void, and poured out terrible threats against the men who enacted or should aid in executing them. And yet, in 1873, the same PIUS IX., in order to get the better of Minister STREMAYR, permitted the Jesuits at Innsbruck to bind themselves to obey those detestable, unspeakably abominable, null and void laws.

In the encyclical the Pope said that the Bishop of the Old Catholics, by his irregular ordination, had entered the fold as a thief and robber, and thus incurred the curse of CHRIST. Replying to this, Bishop REINKENS reminds His Holiness that the Apostle PAUL had entered his apostleship through JESUS, and not through PETER, and yet he has never been deemed a thief or robber.

"Pius IX. meanwhile puts his own person in the place of the person of Jesus Christ, and to the people proclaims himself 'the door.' This is 'the idol in the Vatican' against which MOHR thunders, on his death-bed, to his warning. Why has the Vatican never answered the charge of Dupanloup and Gratry, that the deification of the Pope remains unpunished? Has the Pope never learned that Faber, the oratorian, wrote a book on 'The Devotion due to the Pope,' without which no one can be saved, since such devotion is an absolutely essential element in all Christian holiness. Has he never heard the seductive voice of those religious enthusiasts in England and France which lauds him as the Pope, the third incarnation of God? a sentiment commended by the so-called churchly-minded clergy. Has the Pope not heard that, during the Vatican Council, a Bishop, even in Rome, preached this idolatrous doctrine to the people from the pulpit? Does PIUS IX. not know that those enthusiasts called 'devout priests' and 'clergymen of the orders' preach and write that the Pope can say, 'I am the Holy Ghost.' 'I am the Way, and the Truth and the Life,' 'I am the Eucharist?' Has he never learned that in a sublime hymn often sung the name PIUS has taken the place of Deus (God) and that he is celebrated with the hymn to the Holy Ghost, etc? Has not Dupanloup (now Bishop of Orleans) set forth all these facts publicly and with documentary evidence in his 'Warning for L. Veuillot,' published November 21, 1869? Has not the Pope's own organ, the *Civilta Cattolica*, proclaimed him as the holder and dispenser of gracious gifts (charismen)? has it not declared that he can bless thinks, it is God who thinks in him, and that he is all to Christians that Jesus Christ himself could be if he remained visible on earth? And when has PIUS IX. at such idolatrous words, like Paul and Barnabas at Lystra, rent his clothes and running in among the people, cried out, 'Sirs, why do ye these things? I am also a man, a mortal man.' Or when has the Pope taken a single step to punish or rebuke such idolatry?

The foregoing may serve as a specimen of Bishop REINKENS'S reply to the Papal ex-communication. The letter is even now of world-wide interest, and as a part of the history of the time it is well worthy of the attention even of those who may feel least sympathy for the Old Catholic movement. Since the letter was written some of the most startling doctrines which the letter rebukes have been declared orthodox in a sermon by no less important a dignitary than Archbishop MANNING.

CAUCUSSING.

The Democratic papers indulge in a huge outcry because the Republican members of the United States Senate went into caucus over CUSHING'S nomination. It is a degradation of politics, they say, to bring party considerations to bear in such matters as nominations to judicial offices.

The caucus in CUSHING'S case, however, was not held to determine whether he should be confirmed or not; but to discuss the man's character and bring out the real facts in his history; and the developments made in this caucus defeated CUSHING'S nomination, not by securing a resolution against his confirmation, for none such was offered or thought of, but from the mere force of the developments themselves. It was a caucus for discussion, not for decision; and as such it was justified by the peculiar circumstances of the case. Every member of the caucus was as free to vote for CUSHING'S confirmation, after it as before it. CUSHING was defeated, not by the action of the caucus, but by the revelations made in it.

The same clamor has been raised in this State, because the Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus to consider the election bill offered by Mr. MCCLURE. That caucus took no action which bound the votes of any member of it on that bill; but its members very rightly reasoned in this way: The new Constitution renders necessary a new election law; whatever law is passed, the Republican party will be held responsible for, because it has a majority in both branches; it is best, therefore, that it should have a hand in framing any election law that may be passed.

This was, we think, the wisest conclusion it could reach. It was not fair to let one of the minority frame the law, and then hold the majority responsible for it. The majority concluded that, if they were to be held responsible for the work done, they should be permitted to *do* the work for which they were to be held accountable. They therefore appointed a committee to frame a complete election law, fair and impartial in its provisions, and agreed that it should in that shape be presented to the Senate; but no attempt was made to bind the members of the caucus to vote for it. They were all left perfectly free in their action, and all of the amendments made to it in the Senate, after it was offered, were made by the concurrence of those who were thus left free to vote as they pleased upon it.

The attempt, then, to treat this bill as a partisan measure, is simply ridiculous. If the members of the dominant party in the Legislature are not at liberty to consult with each other as to the initiative of the legislation for which they are held to a strict accountability, then there is no such thing as personal freedom left. Mutual responsibility necessarily implies this right of consultation; and the Republican members of the Legislature did nothing more than consult. They very properly considered that the initiative of important legislation belonged to them, and they simply took such steps as were necessary to cover their responsibility in the premises, leaving each man free to vote as he pleased after the bill came up for consideration. There was nothing partisan in such action; and if the bill framed in consequence of it is fair impartial, as we are sure it is, and so guarded as to prevent frauds at elections, it is the merest child's play to call it a partisan measure. If such a bill is partisan, then woe to the party that arrays itself against it. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania cannot afford to go upon the record as the enemy of free and pure elections; and that is just what it will do if it persists in opposing this bill now pending in the Senate. The offense of the Republican caucus was that it took the lead, in behalf of this measure, out of opposition hands, and not in the bill that was framed in pursuance of its action; and the howling against the rule of King Caucus, in this instance, at least, has no justification but such as grows out of disappointment and chagrin over losing the lead in so important a measure.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The men who have undertaken the task of arranging for a grand celebration of the Centennial year of American Independence in 1876, have completed their plans without much trouble, and are now ready to go on with the needed preliminary work; but they find themselves confronted, at the very beginning, with an almost insurmountable obstacle—the want of money. Their plans involve the outlay of ten millions of dollars; and the unsolvable problem is, where they are to get it. If they are to go on they must have money; and it is essential that the ways and means should be provided as promptly as possible.

After what has been already done, it would be a burning shame and disgrace to the nation as well as to the State to let it drop now for want of the wherewithal. We shall be unfit, as a people, to appreciate the fact that we are now rounding off the history of the first century of our existence as a nation, if we fail to celebrate the event fitly. The Centennial *must* go on in some shape, and if we are not able to meet the demands of the projects that have been formed, let us say so at once, and get down to the task of cutting our coat according to our cloth. If ten millions cannot be raised, let us see, first, how much we *can* raise, and gauge the expenditure accordingly.

There are but three sources from which the needed funds can be drawn—the people, the States, and the nation. The people, so far, have not responded very fully; the State is embarrassed with a constitutional difficulty, and the spirit of economy prevailing at Washington, conjoined with the anxiety to prevent additional taxation, renders it extremely problematical whether the nation can be got to help.

The panic of last year has doubtless operated to cut off the expected supplies from the people at large; but the State can afford to show *her* interest in a celebration that is to take place on her own soil, and from which she expects to reap the reward of honor. We will not now discuss the constitutional question whether she *can* assist at such a celebration; but taking it for granted that she can, her duty in the premises seems to us clear.

The bill on this subject already reported to the Senate by Mr. GRAHAM, of the Finance Committee, appropriates a million of dollars, to be drawn out of the Treasury in $500,000 instalments, during a period extending over eighteen months. This seems to us as little as the State can well do; and most certainly it does not exceed either her ability or what may rightfully be required of her.

As to the nation, the question of economy should not be allowed to affect such a question as this. This is to be a *national* celebration. It is to commemorate one of the grandest events in the history of the world, and the glory of it reaches to the farthest extremity of our land. New York and Georgia, Massachusetts and South Carolina, Delaware and Louisiana are as much interested in it and affected by it as Pennsylvania. The event which it is intended to commemorate took place on our soil, and it is, therefore, fitting that the celebration should also take place here; but that is the mere accident of locality, and does not change the national aspect of the celebration. To have such an event as the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence properly observed, is as much a national duty as to keep up the lighthouses on the coast or to maintain our national fortifications. To refuse an appropriation for such a purpose would be niggardly and mean. It will be true economy to see that what is appropriated is properly spent—but it will be the concentrated essence of paltry stinginess to refuse an appropriation altogether. A nation that can afford to spend thousands on such artistical abortions as the statues of VINNIE REAM and CLARK MILLS, can certainly afford millions to celebrate her own birthday properly. If she cannot, she does not deserve to have a birthday

PARTY VITALITY.

Some of the Eastern papers, representing those who constantly cherish the hope that the Republican party is at the point of dissolution, claim that the recent hostility shown by the Republican members of the United States Senate to the nominations for Chief Justice made by the President, is evidence that the party is going to pieces.

Those who entertain this view argue that, if the party was strong and well knit together, it would ratify the President's nominations without inquiry, and without objection; and that the personal independence shown in resisting the nominations of WILLIAMS and CUSHING, shows that party ties are no longer regarded as of binding force. When that point is reached in the history of a party, it is urged, the party must be approaching the period of its final dissolution.

We do not see the force of this logic. To our minds, this personal independence of the members of the Republican party indicates strong party vitality rather than a tendency to decay. When Republican Senators feel that they have nothing to do but to register the edicts of the Executive branch of the government, that fact will be an unmistakable evidence of party weakness, more to be dreaded than any possible manifestation of individuality. It is the but a strong party, with a vigorous life, can afford to be independent; and the Republican members of the Senate have shown, not that they are above their party, but that they are true to it as well as to their country. Their independence has been directed, not against the party, but against the action of the Executive; and it is a high compliment to their personal integrity that they have felt able to exercise it so faithfully.

Personal independence within a party organization, and a revolt against that organization, are two different things. The one grows out of faithfulness, the other out of factiousness. A party broken up into warring factions, is weakened by the strife they engender; but a party which can act independently and unitedly, and with an eye single to the best interests of the country, is strong beyond compare. It is the detention of power by party organization, and a revolt against that organization, are two different things. The one grows out of faithfulness, the other out of factiousness. A party broken up into warring factions, is weakened by the strife they engender; but a party which can act independently and unitedly, and with an eye single to the best interests of the country, is strong beyond comparison